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ANTHROPOLOGY

Ancient Types of Man. By Arthur Keith. In series: Harper's Library of Living Thought. xix and 151 pp. Ills., index Harper & Brothers, New York, 1912. 7 x 4½.

This is a small book but none the less it is distinctly suggestive and readable—all in all, a noteworthy contribution to anthro-po-biological literature. Dr. Keith gives us more than the title promises, dealing as he does not only with the "ancient" but also with the more and then the most ancient types—the oldest human remains yet found in England, the continent of Europe, Java, and finally in North and South America. Chapter XV, containing his conservative view of the antiquity of the race in the New World, will be regarded as one of the most interesting parts of the book. In brief, he reasons that as in the Old World remains of man have been found dating back to the beginning of the first Inter-glacial Period, and as no remains of man have been found in America which belong to an earlier period than the present temperate one, therefore "mankind appears to have attained its modern form long before America was first inhabited." This is certainly the conclusion towards which the studies of our ablest investigators both in North and South America tend.

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Maps: How they are made; How to read them. By H. N. Dickson. 66 pp. Maps, ills. G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd., London, 1912. 6d. 7½ x 5.

A little book intermediate between a professional manual and an elementary text; it will be useful to those who would appreciate something of the intricate processes of map making. Chapter one describes the principles and instruments involved in surveying. Mapping to scale, methods of indicating relief, and plane tabling and map projection are the principal topics in the second chapter. "Map reading" is the title of the third chapter in which, after a brief summary of the preceding principles, the common symbols and common physiographic features are described.

F. V. EMERSON.

Map Projections. By Arthur R. Hinks. xii and 126 pp. Diagrams, index. University Press, Cambridge (Engl.) 1912. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 9 x 6.

This book is a welcome and valuable addition to the bibliography of map projections. It approaches closely the realization of the difficult ideal of a simple popular book that shall be as accurate as a scientific treatise. The measure by which it fails to meet fully this ideal is small, and fortunately is not on the side of accuracy but rather on the side of popular simplicity in the chapter on "The Simple Mathematics of Projection." But omitting this chapter the reader whose higher mathematics are not fresh in his mind may still find a clear and satisfactory introduction to the subject of map projections and an illuminating discussion of the projections in common use. Criteria for judging projections, numerical errors in projections, rules for identifying common projections, lists of projections in well-known atlases are a few of the many topics happily treated which indicate the tone of the book. For those who do not care for the pure mathematics of map projection but who do wish a thorough discussion of the general principles of the subject and of the construction and the use of the common map projections the book is especially commended.

R. S. HOLWAY.

The World. Regional Geography. By J. B. Reynolds. vii and 360 pp. Maps, index. A. and C. Black, London, 1912. 3s. 6d. 8½ x 5½.

The reader is made too sensible of the author's effort in this volume as described in the preface, namely, "... for the preparation for such examinations